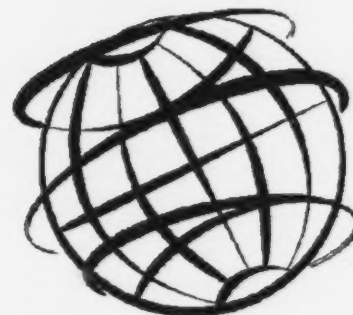


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A Profile of Canadian Importers, 2002 to 2009



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Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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Introduction

This issue presents statistics, derived from the Importer Register Database, on importing establishments for the years 2002 to 2009. This is a follow-up to the Importer Register Database issue containing data on the year 2002 to 2007¹.

This issue continues to provide information on the number of importers and the value of their imports by industry (North American Industry Classification System-NAICS), importer size, province of residence, country of origin, and employment size (2009 only).

As in previous issues, the establishment is the statistical unit of measure. Consequently, any reference made here to "importers" represents "statistical establishments that imported." Inclusion in the database requires that an establishment has imported merchandise in at least one year from 2002 to 2008. If an establishment does not import in a given year, that establishment is not included in the database for that year.

This report is divided into four sections:

- "Highlights" consist of an overview of results of the 2009 Importer Register Database;
- "Findings" contains more detailed analyses of this database;
- "Methodology, data concepts and definitions" outlines the data linkage methods and limitations, as well as the fundamental principles of this database; and
- "Data tables" contain tabular data for the years from 2002 to 2009.

Highlights

In 2009:

- the importer population declined for the second consecutive year, decreasing 5.7% to 150,890 establishments (Table 1-1);
- the value of imports declined for the first time since 2004, down 17.4% to \$314.1 billion (Table 1-2);
- within non-manufacturing sectors, the wholesale and retail trade sectors both registered their largest decline in importer population as well as value of imports (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2);
- the manufacturing sector had the largest decrease in number of importers on record, with decreases of 4.9% in population, and 28.3% in import value (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2);
- the establishments that imported from both the United States and countries other than the United States accounted for 42.2% of the population and 95.4% of the total import value (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2);
- imports originating from countries other than the United States continued to increase, accounting for close to half of the total value imported this year (Table 5-2);

1. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 65-507-M, June 2010.

Findings

Overview

In 2009, 150,890 establishments imported merchandise into Canada, down 5.7% from 2008 and representing the second consecutive annual decrease in the number of importers. The value of imports fell to the lowest level since 2004, down 17.4% from 2008, to \$314.1 billion (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

From 2002 to 2009, the number of importing establishments increased by 9.4%, while the value of imports fell by 2.4% (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

Extensive decline across sectors

In 2009, non-manufacturing sectors imported \$211.7 billion of merchandise, a drop of 10.8% from 2008. The number of importers in these sectors decreased 5.8% to 126,058 establishments. However, they continued to account for a large share of total import values (67.4%) and the bulk of the importer population (83.5%). This year, the wholesale trade sector represented 49.3% of the total import value and the largest group of importers¹. The wholesale and retail trade sectors both registered their largest decline in importer population as well as value of imports (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

The 24,832 establishments in the manufacturing sector imported \$102.3 billion of merchandise in 2009, a drop of 28.3% from 2008. The decrease in number of importers in this sector was the largest on record, owing to declines in the fabricated metal product, machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing subsectors. The value of imports in the manufacturing sector also declined, mainly due to decreasing imports by the petroleum and coal products subsector and the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector. The total value imported by the petroleum and coal products subsector fell by 65.0% in 2009, reaching its lowest level since 2003. The value of imports by the transportation equipment subsector plunged to just over one-third of its 2002 level (Table 2-1 and Table 2-2).

Diversified origin of imports

The composition of country of origin for imported goods into Canada has remained relatively stable since 2002. In 2009, 120,853 establishments (80.1% of the total) imported from the United States. More than one-third of all importers imported exclusively from the United States, while one-fifth of the total imported exclusively from countries other than the United States (Table 3-1 and Table 4-1).

The United States' share of imports into Canada has been in decline. Compared to 2008, the number of establishments importing from the United States decreased 6.6%, while the value of merchandise imported from the United States fell 18.2% to \$159.1 billion in 2009. Imports from the United States accounted for 50.7% of the total value imported in 2009, compared to 61.7% in 2002 (Table 4-1 and Table 4-2).

Approximately 30,000 establishments (19.9% of the total) imported goods exclusively from countries other than the United States, a total value of \$5.6 billion in 2009. The number of importers in this group continued to decline after reaching a peak of 33,181 in 2006 (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).

Imports originating from countries other than the United States continued to increase their share of the total imports values, accounting for close to half of the total in 2009; this share was just above one-third of the total in 2002. This highlights an increasing trend among Canadian importers to purchase goods from countries other than the United States (Table 5-2).

Decline in all sizes of importers

In 2009, the composition of the importer population remained relatively stable. However, declines in importers were noted among all sizes of importers. Although they continued to account for the majority of the importer population, establishments importing less than \$1 million declined for the second consecutive year, falling 5.2%. Medium-sized importers, with

an import value between \$1 million and \$25 million, had the largest decrease in population on record, falling 9.5% from 2008. The large-sized establishments, importing \$25 million and over, also had a record decline, as 8.9% of its population ceased to import in 2009 (Table 6-1).

Large importing establishments represented less than one percent of all importers in 2009; however, they accounted for 76.7% of the total value of imports in 2009. Small importers accounted for over 90% of the population, but just 3.9% of total import value (Table 6-1 and Table 6-2).

More than 80% of importers were establishments with less than 50 employees and had an import value less than \$1 million. This class of importers accounted for only 3.4% of total imports in 2009. Importers with 200 or more employees and an import value of \$25 million and over accounted for 0.3% of the population and 36.8% of the total import value (Table 7-1 and Table 7-2).

Three provinces account for the bulk of the decline in importer population

In 2009, most Canadian importing establishments were located in Ontario (40.3%), Quebec (17.9%), British Columbia (17.2%), and Alberta (12.7%). Ontario (63.2%) accounted for more than half of the total import value, followed by Quebec (17.5%), Alberta (10.1%), and British Columbia (5.0%) (Table 8-1 and Table 8-2).

Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta accounted for the majority of the decline in the importer population in 2009. Ontario experienced the largest decline in import values, falling 12.5% from 2008, as the number of importers from this province decreased 4.5%. Alberta experienced a decrease in import value of 29.4% and a 10.0% drop in importer population from 2008. The importer population in British Columbia shrank 7.9%, while import value fell by one-fifth (Table 8-1 and Table 8-2).

1. Due to changes in methodology in 2008, there was an improved linkage to the Business Register for the wholesale, retail and manufacturing sectors.

Methodology, data concepts and definitions

Methodology

This section explains the basic methodology used to estimate the number of importers by industry, importer size, province of residence, countries of origin and number of employees (for 2009 only).

Data linkage process

The information available on the Importer Register Database is obtained by linking administrative data produced by the Canadian Border Service Agency (CBSA) to Statistics Canada's Business Register (BR).

Import data are captured by the CBSA using B3 forms and electronic import transaction entries. The CBSA's administrative data files are transferred electronically to International Trade Division at Statistics Canada, which creates and maintains an annual universal file of establishments and enterprises having reported at least one import transaction within the reference year. This file contains the value of the imports, country of origin, Harmonized Description and Coding System (HS) code and importer's Business Number (BN) which is used to link to the BR in order to obtain more information on the importing entity including variables such as North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classification, the size and province of residence of the importer (establishment level) and the number of employees (current year only).

The information collected for the current year is first matched with records already existing in the database. The unmatched importers are filtered out to be matched with the BR, and their information is then updated.

Estimation of the unlinked portion

A relatively small portion of importers are not successfully linked to the Business Register. Presently, there is no estimation of the unlinked portion of the Importer Register Database. Therefore the data being published in this database consists of linked data only.

Data concepts and definitions

Statistical units of measure

Statistics Canada's Business Register is a central repository of information on businesses operating in Canada. It is used as the principal frame for most of Statistics Canada's economic statistical programs, including the Importer Register Database. The Business Register provides consistent and standardized data at the establishment and enterprise levels for each year under consideration.

The standardized business classification model developed at Statistics Canada comprises a four level hierarchy of statistical entities:

- **Enterprise** — the top of the hierarchy, which is associated with a complete (consolidated) set of financial statements;
- **Company** — the level at which operating profit can be measured;
- **Establishment** — the level at which the accounting data required to measure production are available (principal inputs, revenues, wages, etc.); and
- **Location** — the bottom of the hierarchy, which requires only the number of employees for delineation.

As mentioned in the previous section, the statistical unit used in the Importer Register Database is the statistical establishment, which represents a unit of production, such as a factory, plant or a head office. A statistical enterprise represents the sum of the statistical establishments under its control.

This publication conforms to the NAICS, which is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. It provides common definitions of the indus-

trial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies.

The Importer Register Database provides time-series statistics on importing establishments and enterprises. Using the Business Register to link statistical entities through time is a complex task because of the frequency of re-organizations, mergers and takeovers, which often impact only the structure of the enterprise and leave the structure of the establishment unaffected. A new enterprise identifier is not always created when the structure of an enterprise changes. Therefore, the most recent structure is allocated throughout the period 2002 to 2009 in the Importer Register Database.

Another reason for using the establishment as the main statistical unit of measure is that it allows estimation at the provincial/territorial level. An enterprise often operates several establishments. These establishments can be located in more than one province/territory. Since a single establishment operates from one province or territory only, deriving provincial/territorial estimates at the establishment level is more meaningful.

Coverage of the Importer Register Database

The Importer Register Database covers all the reported imports to Canada from all countries, except special trade transactions and confidential transactions.

- **Special trade transactions:** Merchandise imports are a record of commodities that cross the border. Importers range from large multinational corporations to individuals sending personal effects to another country. The objective of the Importer Register Database is to identify Canadian establishments that import. Therefore it is important to remove all data unrelated to business activity. One way to do this is to eliminate all commodities that would most likely be imported by individuals for personal, non-business use. These commodities are mainly identified in Chapter 98 and 99 of the Harmonized Description and Coding System used by the International Trade.

- **Confidential transactions:** Transactions that are allocated to Chapter 99 are not included in the Importer Register Database.

Existing dimensions of the Exporter Register Database

The Importer Register Database currently disseminates data on the number of importers and the value of imports by industry grouping, importer size, province of residence, and countries of origin of import. In this edition of the database, importers are also grouped by their employment size (for 2009 only). Multidimensional tables at aggregated levels are also available. Despite aggregation, not all data in this format can be released because of confidentiality issues. Some descriptive background information on each of these dimensions follows.

- **Industrial classification:** The Importer Register Database classifies importers by the NAICS. The NAICS system is a comprehensive system encompassing all economic activities of the establishment under consideration.

To illustrate, consider an enterprise ABC that is composed of two separate establishments (situated in different provinces). One establishment (a plant) only produces goods, whereas the other establishment (a wholesaler) only distributes them. Each establishment has its own NAICS code. If the distributing establishment always acts as the importer for ABC, then this will be the establishment included in the Importer Register Database and the imports will be attributed to the wholesale trade NAICS code.

The Importer Register Database covers trade in imported merchandise, but does not include trade in services. However, if a service-importing establishment (e.g., a consultant) imported goods (e.g., computer equipment), then this establishment (and the value of the goods imported) would be included on the Importer Register Database, yet the NAICS code would be a business services code.

- **Importer size:** This concept is a key variable in the analysis of the importing community, given the high proportion of imports by a small proportion of importers. Each importing establishment has been assigned to a size class according to the value of its total imports (and employment for 2009 only). Since the 'importer size' variable refers only to the value of the establishment's imports, it is possible to have a large producer in terms of employment classified as a small importer in terms of the value of imports.
- **Employment size:** The number of importing establishments and the value of their imports are also grouped according to employment counts for 2009 only.
- **Province of residence:** The term 'province of residence' represents the province/territory where the importing establishment is located. The Importer Register Database reports imports by province of residence of the importing establishment. By identifying the importer, commodities are classified according to the residence of the importer on the establishment level rather than the final destination of the imports.
- **Countries of Origin:** The countries or states (of the United States) of origin indicated on Customs documents are used to allocate an establishment's imports. Specific origins were aggregated to five United States regions and to five country groupings. These groupings are further aggregated to United States, countries other than the United States, United States only, countries other than the United States only, both United States and other countries, and a total of all countries. The detail break-downs of each of these countries of origin groupings are listed as the follows:

1. United States Groupings:

- **Eastern Seaboard:** Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

- **Industrial Heartland:** Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
- **Midwest:** Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming
- **Southeast:** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands
- **West:** Arizona, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Nevada, Washington

2. Countries other than the United States Grouping:

- **European Union:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **South America:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Peru, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Other:** This group includes all countries and territories other than the European Union, Japan, Mexico, South America and the United States

Note that an establishment can import from different countries of origin and can, therefore, be counted in more than one origin grouping. For this reason, the establishment counts shown in Table 3-1 do not always add up. For example, adding the importers who import from U.S. to the importers who import from non-U.S. countries will not give the total number of importers. However summing importer counts in three aggregates U.S. only, non-U.S. only, and both U.S. and non-U.S. will yield the total number of importers.

Data tables

Table 1-1 Number of importing establishments, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade
				number			
2009	6,293	1,028	306	11,165	24,832	32,547	26,157
2008	7,143	1,198	289	11,939	26,103	34,226	27,758
2007	8,653	1,197	271	11,665	26,982	35,687	27,687
2006	7,663	1,115	276	10,418	26,811	36,085	26,984
2005	6,711	871	240	8,701	26,125	35,121	24,263
2004	4,361	852	226	7,843	26,431	34,934	23,775
2003	4,574	778	215	7,758	26,891	34,594	23,335
2002	4,400	744	201	7,093	26,534	33,436	22,124

Table 1-1 Number of importing establishments, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (continued)

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
				number		
2009	3,944	2,494	4,349	16,554	21,221	150,890
2008	4,280	2,560	4,879	17,707	21,887	159,969
2007	4,621	2,734	5,891	19,905	22,849	168,142
2006	4,366	2,815	5,849	19,499	21,521	163,402
2005	3,656	2,446	5,033	17,041	18,622	148,830
2004	3,554	2,529	4,778	16,520	17,655	143,458
2003	3,507	2,692	4,827	16,856	18,068	144,095
2002	3,385	2,679	4,668	15,944	16,744	137,952

1. Includes the following industries: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and support, Waste Management and Remediation Services.

2. Includes the following industries: Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; and Public Administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 1-2 Value of imports, by North American Industry Classification Sytem (NAICS)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade
	millions of dollars						
2009	1,180	5,403	3,707	2,284	102,318	154,964	22,751
2008	1,128	5,348	5,842	2,538	142,765	169,279	26,895
2007	1,188	2,189	8,733	3,650	127,299	112,151	15,972
2006	921	2,398	8,410	3,736	146,185	107,548	12,323
2005	904	2,383	9,327	3,251	144,159	103,116	10,974
2004	812	2,550	7,415	2,964	137,938	94,916	10,224
2003	915	1,930	6,135	2,793	133,630	86,566	9,135
2002	1,021	1,585	5,593	2,736	141,871	87,288	8,783

Table 1-2 Value of imports, by North American Industry Classification Sytem (NAICS) (continued)

	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Cultural Industries	Finance and Insurance	Business Services ¹	Other ²	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	5,818	2,036	2,601	7,258	3,742	314,061
2008	8,318	1,997	3,746	8,136	4,175	380,166
2007	8,863	2,470	20,603	56,360	11,719	371,196
2006	7,530	1,722	8,632	49,250	11,291	359,945
2005	6,707	1,795	7,825	46,032	12,094	348,570
2004	5,978	1,771	8,255	43,452	10,791	327,064
2003	5,645	1,925	8,119	41,743	9,720	308,256
2002	5,729	2,101	9,334	44,322	11,569	321,932

1. Includes the following industries: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and support, Waste Management and Remediation Services.

2. Includes the following industries: Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Public Administration.

Note: Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 2-1 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper
	number							
2009	1,737	293	211	434	906	180	1,189	414
2008	1,800	287	235	454	957	189	1,307	442
2007	1,795	271	269	458	1,072	195	1,327	463
2006	1,804	255	279	480	1,119	203	1,307	459
2005	1,745	231	306	503	1,159	215	1,250	464
2004	1,675	227	344	511	1,275	232	1,265	486
2003	1,765	224	358	525	1,331	247	1,302	494
2002	1,737	209	361	535	1,338	252	1,288	492

Table 2-1 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products ¹	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
	number						
2009	1,256	86	1,234	1,437	986	369	3,539
2008	1,347	86	1,234	1,499	1,023	366	3,768
2007	1,448	x	1,312	1,556	1,020	394	3,865
2006	1,373	83	1,288	1,562	984	377	3,816
2005	1,289	70	1,243	1,558	950	374	3,641
2004	1,292	78	1,246	1,585	915	369	3,678
2003	1,335	68	1,259	1,596	926	366	3,738
2002	1,301	75	1,214	1,602	922	380	3,726

Table 2-1 Number of importing establishments in the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Machinery	Computer and Electronic Products	Electrical Equipment Appliance and Component	Trans- portation Equipment	Furniture and Related Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Manufacturing Industry Total
	number						
2009	3,111	1,430	775	1,347	1,341	2,557	24,832
2008	3,284	1,462	832	1,422	1,401	2,708	26,103
2007	3,392	1,518	842	1,515	1,474	2,796	26,982
2006	3,354	1,525	832	1,511	1,470	2,730	26,811
2005	3,325	1,510	814	1,469	1,380	2,629	26,125
2004	3,334	1,547	811	1,465	1,495	2,601	26,431
2003	3,346	1,597	815	1,490	1,480	2,629	26,891
2002	3,306	1,599	822	1,430	1,475	2,470	26,534

1. 2007: Petroleum and Coal Products have been included with Chemicals due to confidentiality

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector

	Food	Beverage and Tobacco	Textile Mills	Textile Product Mills	Clothing	Leather and Allied Products	Wood Products	Paper
	millions of dollars							
2009	7,590	1,062	401	462	753	103	988	2,604
2008	7,367	1,033	516	590	789	111	1,297	3,218
2007	5,717	311	544	649	870	108	1,078	2,633
2006	5,251	281	543	470	930	102	1,294	2,694
2005	5,217	280	674	469	910	98	1,344	2,767
2004	5,269	263	719	487	961	108	1,425	2,844
2003	5,308	313	780	459	977	121	1,370	2,965
2002	5,290	318	875	459	1,071	136	1,379	3,054

Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Printing and Related Support Activities	Petroleum and Coal Products ¹	Chemical	Plastic and Rubber Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products
	millions of dollars						
2009	666	8,317	13,720	3,671	1,119	10,687	3,868
2008	816	23,746	16,164	5,120	1,285	12,748	5,126
2007	586	x	25,926	5,494	3,903	6,920	5,223
2006	804	14,215	11,197	5,314	1,702	9,045	5,511
2005	775	15,613	9,223	5,227	1,711	7,626	5,549
2004	739	11,186	8,515	5,206	1,708	5,165	5,312
2003	701	9,458	7,998	4,868	1,677	4,099	4,641
2002	737	7,844	7,801	5,334	1,543	4,549	5,103

Table 2-2 Value of imports of the manufacturing sector by sub-sector (continued)

	Machinery	Computer and Electronic Products	Electrical Equipment Appliance and Component	Trans- portation Equipment	Furniture and Related Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Manufacturing Industry Total
	millions of dollars						
2009	6,159	5,862	2,424	29,122	1,008	1,732	102,318
2008	7,195	8,420	3,600	39,630	1,335	2,659	142,765
2007	5,631	4,410	2,728	50,508	1,182	2,879	127,299
2006	5,137	6,031	2,261	69,094	1,176	3,131	146,185
2005	4,821	5,245	1,950	70,938	1,119	2,603	144,159
2004	4,443	5,573	1,925	72,339	1,158	2,594	137,938
2003	3,878	5,202	2,346	72,970	1,157	2,342	133,630
2002	4,306	5,286	2,359	80,584	1,270	2,571	141,871

1. 2007: Petroleum and Coal Products have been included with Chemicals due to confidentiality

Note: Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 3-1 Number of importing establishments, by import origin

	United States only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and Non-United States	Total
			number	
2009	57,112	30,037	63,741	150,890
2008	62,319	30,618	67,032	159,969
2007	65,299	32,817	70,026	168,142
2006	63,450	33,181	66,771	163,402
2005	57,064	28,911	62,855	148,830
2004	54,677	26,016	62,765	143,458
2003	58,055	26,228	59,812	144,095
2002	57,187	24,095	56,670	137,952

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 3-2 Value of imports by origin

	United States only	Countries other than the United States only	Both United States and Non- United States	Importer Register Total	Published Total ¹
			millions of dollars		
2009	8,709	5,603	299,749	314,061	365,155
2008	11,523	5,301	363,343	380,166	433,999
2007	7,510	5,166	358,519	371,196	407,301
2006	7,495	4,473	347,977	359,945	397,044
2005	7,403	4,287	336,879	348,570	380,858
2004	7,177	3,869	316,018	327,064	355,886
2003	5,659	3,710	298,886	308,256	336,141
2002	6,504	3,847	311,581	321,932	348,957

1. Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Canadian International Merchandise Trade, CANSIM table 228-0043.

Note: The categories United States only; Countries other than United States only; and Both United States and other countries will add up to the Importer Register Database total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 4-1 Number of establishments importing from the United States

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
						number
2009	60,271	52,859	47,713	35,153	50,335	120,853
2008	65,054	55,676	51,923	37,680	53,932	129,351
2007	78,491	55,638	51,584	37,747	54,168	135,325
2006	75,926	53,721	48,248	36,255	52,714	130,221
2005	71,767	50,782	45,141	34,576	50,285	119,919
2004	71,303	49,671	43,746	34,246	49,901	117,442
2003	69,861	48,969	42,997	34,014	49,434	117,867
2002	67,948	48,220	41,813	33,400	48,110	113,857

Note: The categories Eastern Seaboard, Industrial Heartland, Midwest, Southeast and West will not add up to the United States total because an importer can be included in multiple destinations.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 4-2 Value of imports from the United States

	Eastern Seaboard	Industrial Heartland	Midwest	Southeast	West	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	34,230	56,612	28,666	20,122	19,470	159,099
2008	40,531	73,015	35,889	20,980	24,086	194,501
2007	41,763	79,447	32,815	22,229	22,284	198,539
2006	43,202	77,711	31,942	23,424	20,502	196,781
2005	42,402	78,076	30,450	23,655	20,178	194,762
2004	41,691	77,656	28,724	23,241	18,697	190,008
2003	39,517	77,686	27,336	22,066	18,118	184,723
2002	43,760	83,533	29,358	23,540	18,558	198,749

Note: Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 5-1 Number of establishments importing from countries other than the United States

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
	number					
2009	44,959	16,472	14,376	7,984	74,114	93,778
2008	47,245	18,078	15,011	8,468	76,395	97,650
2007	48,879	18,488	14,755	8,587	79,790	102,843
2006	48,422	17,493	13,734	8,581	76,608	99,952
2005	46,272	16,408	13,116	8,328	69,906	91,766
2004	45,074	16,290	12,625	7,942	68,111	88,781
2003	44,668	15,918	11,478	6,947	65,103	86,040
2002	42,805	15,146	10,405	5,947	60,462	80,765

Note: The categories European Union, Japan, Mexico, South America and Other will not add up to the total because an importer can be included in multiple destinations.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 5-2 Value of imports from countries other than the United States

	European Union	Japan	Mexico	South America	Other	Total
	millions of dollars					
2009	40,707	11,769	14,459	9,257	78,771	154,962
2008	48,743	14,638	15,923	8,694	97,667	185,665
2007	46,026	14,857	15,858	9,773	86,144	172,657
2006	46,200	14,785	14,914	9,892	77,374	163,165
2005	42,669	14,131	13,610	9,063	74,334	153,808
2004	39,491	12,993	12,493	6,344	65,735	137,056
2003	37,948	13,271	11,401	4,728	56,185	123,533
2002	37,762	15,308	12,081	4,944	53,089	123,183

Note: Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 6-1 Number of importing establishments, by importer size

	Less than \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	number			
2009	135,834	13,642	1,414	150,890
2008	143,336	15,081	1,552	159,969
2007	151,878	14,768	1,496	168,142
2006	147,595	14,334	1,473	163,402
2005	133,734	13,728	1,368	148,830
2004	128,583	13,508	1,367	143,458
2003	129,783	13,014	1,298	144,095
2002	123,443	13,170	1,339	137,952

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 6-2 Value of imports, by importer size

	Less than \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	\$25,000,000 and over	Total
	millions of dollars			
2009	12,360	60,718	240,984	314,061
2008	13,254	67,956	298,956	380,166
2007	13,452	66,808	290,936	371,196
2006	12,923	64,540	282,483	359,945
2005	12,334	62,237	273,999	348,570
2004	11,899	59,926	255,239	327,064
2003	11,695	57,820	238,741	308,256
2002	11,652	59,432	250,847	321,932

Note: Due to rounding, components may not add to the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 7-1 Number of importing establishments by employee class and importer size, 2009

	Less than 50	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 and over	Total
	number				
Less than \$999,999	124,511	6,121	2,772	2,430	135,834
\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	9,226	2,037	1,334	1,045	13,642
\$25,000,000 and Over	421	217	260	516	1,414
Total	134,158	8,375	4,366	3,991	150,890

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 7-2 Value of imports by employee class and importer size, 2009

	Less than 50	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 and over	Total
	millions of dollars				
Less than \$999,999	10,709	912	421	317	12,360
\$1,000,000 to \$24,999,999	34,205	10,211	8,139	8,163	60,718
\$25,000,000 and Over	41,786	39,216	44,407	115,576	240,984
Total	86,700	50,340	52,966	124,056	314,061

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 8-1 Number of importing establishments, by province of residence

	Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number					
2009	1,406	560	3,090	2,836	26,983	60,797
2008	1,412	580	3,205	2,977	27,713	63,686
2007	1,364	564	3,275	2,942	29,229	67,358
2006	x	535	4,417	2,773	29,003	66,629
2005	1,110	454	2,784	2,411	26,807	61,667
2004	1,059	428	2,688	2,365	26,384	61,315
2003	1,079	427	2,732	2,319	26,650	61,531
2002	1,039	415	2,645	2,244	25,862	59,287

Table 8-1 Number of importing establishments, by province of residence (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
	number				
2009	5,507	4,596	19,116	25,999	150,690
2008	5,759	5,157	21,241	28,239	159,969
2007	6,044	5,939	21,960	29,467	168,142
2006	5,631	5,355	20,248	28,811	163,402
2005	5,291	4,818	17,443	26,045	148,830
2004	4,909	3,119	16,108	25,083	143,458
2003	4,854	3,255	15,970	25,278	144,095
2002	4,769	3,040	15,143	23,508	137,952

1. For 2006, Newfoundland has been included with Nova Scotia due to confidentiality

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined with British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.

Table 8-2 Value of imports, by province of residence

	Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	millions of dollars					
2009	1,073	242	2,164	1,796	54,844	198,465
2008	1,381	213	3,865	9,174	64,211	226,837
2007	3,350	201	1,651	6,428	64,029	235,501
2006	x	139	4,403	6,551	59,401	235,010
2005	2,630	122	2,401	6,886	58,190	229,558
2004	2,385	118	1,978	5,761	53,683	220,825
2003	2,546	114	1,652	4,945	51,194	209,537
2002	1,776	95	1,676	4,800	52,267	222,835

Table 8-2 Value of imports, by province of residence (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ²	Canada
	millions of dollars				
2009	4,726	3,391	31,733	15,626	314,061
2008	5,848	4,060	44,916	19,660	380,166
2007	7,321	2,773	24,694	25,249	371,196
2006	7,348	3,068	24,597	19,429	359,945
2005	7,318	2,857	21,895	16,713	348,570
2004	6,427	2,715	17,718	15,456	327,064
2003	6,155	2,009	15,954	14,149	308,256
2002	8,015	2,076	14,313	14,078	321,932

1. For 2006, Newfoundland has been included with Nova Scotia due to confidentiality

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined with British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division, Importer Register Database.